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General Summary of News.

EUROPE.

The arrival of the *Mermaid*, from Madras, which she left on the 22nd instant, led us to expect some account of the *Rose*, as well as the Letters for Bengal, brought out by the *Minerva*; but we have not heard of either.

The London Papers forwarded to us from thence, contain the Resolution of the Court of Directors for the Grant of the Annuity to the Marquis of Hastings, which has been before mentioned; and after the brilliant eulogium on the conduct of the whole Army engaged in the War, which we published in our Journal of yesterday, we give this Resolution of the Court at length, as a satisfactory pledge that the Directors of the India House were disposed to appreciate the services of its General, as highly as the Minister in Parliament; and that all parties were eager to testify, in the most essential way, their gratitude and applause.

In the *Morning Herald* of the 18th of March, this appears in the form of an Advertisement, dated from the East India House, March 17, 1819, and signed by Joseph Dart, Secretary, in the following words:—

"The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, do hereby give notice,

That a Special General Court of the said Company will be held at their House in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 31st of March, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, for the purpose of laying before the Proprietors, for their approbation, the following Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 10th instant, viz.

Resolved by the Ballot—That the Court, adverting to the repeated unanimous Votes of Thanks to the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, at the close of two glorious and successful wars, as they appear on the Records of the East India Company, and being deeply impressed with a high sense of the merits and services of that distinguished Nobleman, and of the unwearied assiduity with which he has devoted himself to the attainment of a comprehensive knowledge of the Company's affairs, recommend to the General Court of Proprietors, that as a testimony of the grateful sense entertained by the East India Company of services and conduct so highly meritorious, an annuity of 5000*l.* to issue out of the territorial revenues in India, for the term of 20 years, to commence from this day, be placed at the disposal of the Court of Directors, to be applied to the benefit and advantage of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, his Marchioness and his family, in such manner as to the Court may seem most expedient."

On the 18th of March the Prince Regent held his first Levee, for the Season, at Carlton House, which was attended by a numerous and brilliant assemblage.

Prince Leopold was shortly expected in England: His Royal Highness was in his way: he was to leave Coburg soon after the 12th March.

The Earl and Countess of Grey and family, it is said, will shortly leave England for the Continent, where they intend to reside for two years.

Lady Ellenborough is stated to have died after a short illness at the residence of the Dowager Lady Ellenborough. Her Ladyship was in the 27th year of her age—was the youngest daughter of the Marquis of Londonderry, Sister of Lords Castlereagh and Stewart, and Niece of Marquis Camden—She was born on the 14th October, 1792, and married the Hon. Edward Law, now Lord Ellenborough, on the 11th Dec. 1813.

A treaty is in progress between Spain and the United States, by which the Floridas have been ceded to the latter, for five millions of dollars—no doubt was entertained of its being finally ratified.

The accounts from Madrid already speak of another Consort for Ferdinand VII. "whose choice, it is said, at present wavers between a Princess of Saxony and one of Sardinia." It is thought however, that the future Queen will be a daughter of the King of Sardinia.

The new Constitution of Hanover, as approved by the Prince Regent, will without delay be submitted to the States, and its adoption is said to be certain; it proposes a general representation, and that the Legislature should consist of two Chambers.

A whimsical regulation is mentioned in a Paris paper to have been prescribed by the Austrian Government with regard to its couriers: when they have a dispatch to carry, having only one seal, they are only to travel at a walking pace; when it has two seals, they are enjoined to go at a trot, and when it has three seals, they are ordered to proceed at full gallop.

The London News of the 21st of March, in speaking of Sir Philip Francis, has the following paragraph:—For the information of those readers who have perused the various publications which have attempted to establish the identity of this well-known character, with the secret and mysterious Junius, we have to state, that the will of Sir Philip, dated the 28th of April, 1818, contains no allusion whatever to those celebrated letters. We understand that a sealed box has been deposited by order of Sir Philip Francis at Drummond's Bank, with an injunction that it shall not be opened within a given time.

A very striking instance of the gross impropriety of those practical fictions rendered necessary by the severity of the Penal Code, was on one occasion referred to in the House of Commons, by an honourable member who had himself been an eye-witness of the scene. Upon the home circuit some years ago, a young woman was tried for having stolen to the amount of forty shillings in a dwelling house. It was her first offence, and was attended by many circumstances of extenuation. The prosecutor appeared, as he stated, from a sense of duty, the wit-

nesses very reluctantly gave their evidence, and the jury still more reluctantly their verdict of guilty. It was impossible not to observe the interest excited in the court. The Judge passed sentence of death. She instantly fell lifeless at the bar. Lord Kenyon, whose sensibility was not impaired by the sad duties of his office, cried out in great agitation from the bench, "I don't mean to hang you;—will nobody tell her I don't mean to hang her?" "I then felt," continued the honourable relater of the fact, "as I now feel, that this was passing sentence, not upon the prisoner but upon the law. I ask whether an English Judge ought to be placed in a situation where it is imperative upon him to pass sentence of death, when he has not the remotest intention to order the sentence to be carried into execution."

The state of the great public places of amusement at home, is a subject in which most who have participated in the pleasures they afford feel a very lively interest, even when no longer able to share in them. We have thought the following account of the opening of the Opera House at the last season, which we find in a late English Paper, singularly entertaining, and as such, offer it to our friends:

"The Opera has at length opened for the season. The boxes have been newly painted and draped, but we cannot say, with taste. A fierce struggle of blue, red, and yellow colours, with drab and lead looking on in apathy, is one of the most inharmonious accompaniments of sight to sound that can well be conceived; and while some of the compartments are painted with bas-relief subjects from the antique (which is very proper), others stare at you with large thick angular patterns, like a border to a Brobdingnagian drawing-room. The painting on the ceiling remains as before. The best piece of novelty is a transparent shade which has been run round the overpowering brilliancy of the gas-light chandelier. Smaller chandeliers have in consequence been hung round the lower tier of boxes; and the light altogether is certainly more pleasant and bearable to mortal eyes. To look up at the great burning circle before, reminded one of the insufferable mystical ardours which Dante saw in heaven.

The entertainments commenced with an Opera new to this country, from the pen of the celebrated living composer Rosini. The reader may remember our account of his *Barbiere di Siviglia*, some of the music of which has become familiarized to the public in an afterpiece of Covent Garden. The merits of *L'Italiana in Algieri* (The Fair Italian in Algiers) are, generally speaking, of a piece with those of *Il Barbiere*; that is to say, there is more animal spirit than intellectual, and good compilation than novelty. The author seems to delight in expressing a precipitate and multitudinous mirth; and sometimes works up and ferments a passage, and pours in instrument upon instrument, till orchestra and singers all appear drunk with uproariness, and ready to die on the spot. He carries this feeling, we think, to a pitch of genius, and even to something exclusive and peculiar to himself: nor does it hurt perhaps the general effect and character of this species of talent, that nothing seems to come amiss to him, when he gives way to it,—old or new, masterly or indifferent. He is like a wit fond of punning, and intoxicated with social enjoyment. Old jokes and new, his neighbours' and his own, all run merrily through his hands. His good things exalt the occasion; and the occasion, in return, does as much for his bad.

Our memory may reasonably fail us after hearing such music but once; but we remember being particularly amused with passages in the finale of the first Act, with the *terzetto* beginning

Pappataci! che mia sento!

and the *quintetto* beginning

Ti presento di mia man
Ser Taddeo Kaimakan,—

in which Ambrogetti's pertinacious repetition of *Crepa* and

Ch'ei starnuti finche scoppia,

is very ludicrous, and gives us an equal specimen of the humour of the author and the performer.

But the beautiful passages in this Opera are not confined to the sprightly ones: and so far from thinking with some of our contemporaries, that it is greatly inferior to the *Barbiere di Siviglia*, we are inclined to regard it altogether as containing more originality, though perhaps at the same time more obvious common-place. We agree, however, with the writer in the *Times*, that as the composer approaches the end of the last Act, he gets tired and tiresome. But we were going to speak of the serious passages. We are much mistaken if in these, Signor Rosini has not shewn a greater musical talent, that is to say, a genius for melody, than in any productions of his yet known in England. The *pizzicato* opening of the overture is very striking, and calculated to excite attention; though the overture falls terribly off at last, or rather bursts into mere noise and hubbub. The trio at the beginning of the last scene of the first Act,

Pria di dividerci da voi, Signore,

is full of graceful and cordial expression, suitable to the occasion; and the symphony to the *cavatina*,

Languir per una bella,

announced a most beautiful melody, only Signor Garcia, with his superabundant flourishes, would not let it take place. We agree on this last matter with the writer in the *Chronicle*, who says, that Garcia's execution of it "operated upon him as a burlesque of the florid or ornamental style of singing." Every crotchet was literally suffocated with quavers, like the flutterings of so many mosquitoes. It is the greater pity, inasmuch as Signor Garcia has all the powers of a most accomplished singer, and is besides no contemptible actor, especially in comedy. We wish some friend of his would translate the Note below for him, or take some other method of shewing the absurdity of this extravagance, which, carried to such a pitch, it is really like nothing better than so much stammering set to music:—La-a-a-a-a-a-a-a-an—gui i-i-i-i-i-i-i-i-r—per u-u-u-u-u-u—unn be-e-e-e-e-e-e-alla. It is as ridiculous as if a Gentleman, in asking a Lady how she did, were to say *How*—and then take a scamper round about the pavement—*do*, and then another scamper—*you* (scamper again);—and so on, to the astonishment of the gathering spectators.

We take this opportunity of repeating, from a new publication, a joke which we marred in printing a few weeks ago, especially as it is of a kind which cannot afford marring. It was entitled, "A Hint to Florid Singers," who were asked "what they would think of a beautiful passage in *Twelfth Night*" delivered in the following manner:—

If music be the food of—*fally ral de riddle iddle, time te iddle*—love, play—*tum, tum, riddle iddle fol de rally*—on.

Give me excess of—*tol tol de riddle fol, liddle toddle*—it; that surfeiting.

The appetite may sicken, and so—*ti tum de riddle liddle, liddle liddle ro—ri tol fol de riddle tum te iddle*—die.

But this is nothing to Signor Garcia."

Recapitulation of the Peers just nominated by the King of France.

Marshals of Bonaparte	6
Members of the House of Peers of the 100 days	22
Members of the House of Representatives of the 100 days	3
Ministers of Bonaparte	9
Lieutenants General of Bonaparte	15
Chamberlains of Bonaparte	3
Apothecaries	2
Unknown Peers	6
Decided Royalist	1

ASIA.

Singapore.—The following is extracted from a late Letter received here from an Officer on board one of the Honorable Company's cruisers in the eastern Seas.

"On our way up we called at the New Settlement of Singapore. We found them doing well, and have no doubt of its being a flourishing place before long. The harbour or road is safe, easy of access at all times, and commands the passage through the straits close to Saint John's Island. The landing is good, plenty of fresh water, and a fine plain to build on. When I first visited it with Sir T. Raffles, there were not above thirty Malay houses, others are rising in all parts just now, and the Malays from various states come to express their satisfaction at again seeing the English amongst them. Batteries were built, and the best arrangements made to give our Java friends a warm reception, should they feel inclined to visit them, which the Malays confidently expected, but without doubt of the issue, having the greatest reliance on Major Farquhar, whom they know by no other name than the Rajah of Malacca to this-day. We were falling much in the opinion of the Malays until the New Settlement was made; whereas now, there is nothing like the English in their estimation."

Bombay.—The Bombay Courier of the 3rd contains the following paragraph; besides a long reply of Mulla Ferouz to the criticisms on the *Desatir*, contained in the Government Gazette of this Presidency, which no doubt the Editor of that Paper will notice; and a Marine Report of some good harbours in the southern Concan, for which we have not room.

"Some discussions have lately appeared in the Calcutta Newspapers regarding the authenticity of the *Desatir*. In one of them, the India Gazette of the 7th June last, it is contended that the public have a right to know from the translator and publisher whether the original is or is not a fabrication; and the translator of the *Desatir* is emphatically called upon to support or deny the authenticity of that work.

The translator of the *Desatir* desires us to state that he has always regarded the duty of a mere translator to be to translate his task faithfully; but that the examination of the authenticity and merits of literary works belongs to critics and historians, to writers of much higher pretensions than the drudge of a translator. His exclusive and humble task is to transmute the sense and meaning of a work from one language into another, and there it ends. This the translator has done in the best way that circumstances permitted, and he undertook no more.

The translator of the *Desatir* having given this perhaps unnecessary explanation, will not consider himself as bound to enter into any discussions on the subject, they being altogether out of his province."

Nagpore.—The following is an extract of a Letter from Nagpore, dated, July 12, 1819:—

"A dreadful famine exists in these provinces. The poor in the capital are supported by the vast numbers in the employ of the Circar, constructing roads, &c. In the country the distress presses with accumulated weight upon the wretched inhabitants, who are destitute of relief. Though the season be very promising, still the difficulty of procuring seed is very great; a candy of jowarry, which in common seasons may be had for 5 rupees, is now selling for 30! In consequence a great part of the cultivated land must be allowed to lie fallow for this year; which will cause the quantity of grain produced, to fall far short of what is necessary for the subsistence of the people."

Madras.—The Madras Gazette of the 17th, which reached us by sea, contains the following paragraphs:

"His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop held his first Levee since his return from Bengal, on the 5th of July. It was very

numerously attended by all the Military Officers at the Presidency.

The Assembly at the Pantheon on the 8th of July was as gay, and as well attended as we have yet known it. We are very glad to find that those elegant amusements experience, as they ought, great and increasing patronage.—The Officers of His Majesty's 13th Dragoons, lately arrived, were present on this occasion, having been invited by the Managers.

The most deplorable accounts continue to reach us from the interior, of the ravages committed by the Epidemic. We must, however, caution our readers against placing very entire confidence in relations of this nature, which are doubtless very much exaggerated. If our information is to be relied on, whole villages in the neighbourhood of Vellore and Arnee have been quite depopulated. Those villages we should rather imagine, have been deserted, in consequence of the inhabitants taking alarm on the appearance of the Epidemic among them—a circumstance which may often occur, when we consider the temper and disposition of the natives, without any adequate cause. The mortality in some of the villages in the district alluded to, is doubtless very considerable, but fortunately less extensive than is generally imagined.

At a time when we hear so much of the Earthquake in this country, it is rather remarkable, that in an article from Bareuth, a German professor has announced, that Earthquakes would occur in the course of this year in countries where they were very unusual. In support of this prediction several shocks are said to have occurred at various places on the continent.

A Meeting of the Madras Literary Society was held on Monday evening the 12th of July, the Honorable Sir George Cooper in the Chair.

Two papers, presented by B. Babington, Esq. were read to the Meeting; the one, giving a very interesting account of some ancient stone structures, found in various parts of Southern India, and by some called Hindoo Cairns, or Kodei kulls, accompanied with drawings of various earthen vessels, and iron instruments taken from these repositories: the other, pointing out some distinctive characters in the Indian Guana, shewing, that this animal bears a closer resemblance to the *Lazera Draviana*, than to the Guana described by naturalists.

A communication from Dr. Wallich of Calcutta, describing a very elegant parasitic, termed *Ornithidium imbricatum*, was received through the Honorable Sir George Cooper, together, with a copper plate, and impression of the plant, exhibiting an admirable specimen of the progress already made in the art of engraving, among the Natives of Calcutta.

A specimen of the *Ostricon quadricornis*, cast on shore near the mouth of the Gundipoor river in Canara; and a specimen of the Manis found in one of the Mines of Fort St. George, were presented to the Society; the former by the Hon. T. Harris, and the latter by the Secretary, Dr. P. Scott.

A brief report, with a general statement of the funds annexed, was submitted by the Managing Committee, and read to the Meeting, from which it appears that the funds are in a state of improvement, that an extensive collection of Minerals, arranged according to Professor Jameson's system, have been purchased since the last Meeting; and, that some valuable additions have lately been made to the Library, which, it is hoped, will soon be very considerably enlarged.

Dr. Wallich, Superintendent of the Botanical Garden Calcutta; Captain Lockett, Secretary and Examiner of the College of Fort William, and Mons. Hugot, were on this occasion placed on the list of honorary Members; and the following Gentlemen were elected ordinary Members.

John Goldie, R. Peter, Jas. Munro, John De Fries, Geo. Lys, Esqrs. Colin Rogers, M. D. Lieut. Col. Prendergast.

New System of Contagion.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

If you consider the following observations to be of as much importance as I do, to those gentlemen who are now zealously attempting to discover the cause and nature of the pestilence, which for the last two or three years has nearly depopulated many parts of the country, I request you will do me the favour to give them a place in your widely circulated Journal.

It is my misfortune to be the proprietor of an Indigo Factory, situated in that part of the district of Jessore, where the epidemic denominated by professional men Cholera Morbus, committed its great ravages in 1817. It also re-visited that neighbourhood again in March and April last, with almost equal violence. During these two months, the ryots were employed sowing their lands with indigo seed.

Within the last month, a large portion of the plants belonging to my Factory, as well as that in the cultivation of some of my neighbours, has, from some cause or other, withered and died. We experienced heavy and continued rains for several days in the early part of June, and attributed our losses at that period, to the excess of rain. The weather for some time past has been particularly fine, and favorable to the growth of Indigo; but I have nevertheless the mortification to see daily, fields of plant nearly approaching to a state of ripeness, fade and wither away, which only the day before looked healthy and luxuriant.

These effects cannot certainly be said to arise at present from too much rain; for scarcely a heavy shower has fallen for twenty days past in that part of the country. Feeling myself quite at a loss to account for so extraordinary an occurrence, I determined to consult my Gomasta, with a view to ascertain his real opinion on this important subject, and to endeavour (if possible) to discover the cause of the heavy losses we are daily sustaining.

It may be as well for me to give you a slight sketch of the character of this Gomasta, before I proceed to relate the result of our conversation; you will thereby perceive the degree of confidence he enjoys among the inhabitants in his neighbourhood. He is a Bramin of high cast, about fifty years of age, rather robust, active, healthy, intelligent, and extremely inquisitive. He has lived sixteen years as Gomasta at the Factory, where he at present resides, and is considered by the inhabitants for miles round, an "Oracle" of the first rank. He is an astronomer, and can calculate the different changes in the solar system to the greatest nicety. He is likewise an adept in the science of astrology, and is resorted to by the villagers both far and near, to expound any particular change in their fortunes, and to fix a lucky day for their departure, whenever they are about to undertake long journeys. In short, Sir, his opinion and proverbs (for he is a second Solomon) are held as sacred and as much revered, as the most approved passages in the different Shasters. He was one of the men selected by the Surgeon at Jessore, to distribute medicines for the Epidemic; which circumstance has added greatly to his celebrity. He was very successful in his practice, not more than one or two in a hundred having died among those who applied to him for relief. Their recoveries however were not attributed to the effects of the medicines they received, but to the supernatural powers of the hand which administered them.

This, Sir, is a faint outline of the character of the man to whom I applied to account for the past, and present mortality among my Indigo plants. You would, I think, have been as much astonished as myself, had you seen this personage's attitude, after I put the question to him, he drew up his head, expanded his chest, inflated his cheeks, gave five or six loud hems, and looked around with as much importance as if the fate of an empire awaited his nod, at length he commenced as follows:

"The cause, Sir, of the great losses you have sustained, and are daily experiencing among your Indigo plants, is as clear to my eye as our beautiful sun in his meridian splendour. You must recollect that at the time we were sowing our lands, the Epidemic prevailed among the ryots to an alarming extent, that it began to diminish during the period of sowing, and continued on the decline until the beginning of June, when it totally disappeared.

It is very evident therefore that the infection was communicated by the ryots to the seed; and as the plants grew, its virulence came into action, in proportion as the complaint diminished among

the people until the beginning of June, when it totally deserted the inhabitants and commenced its ravages without mercy among the Indigo plants, and my opinion is, that the mortality which has prevailed and is now prevailing in your Indigo fields, is caused by nothing more or less than the complaint called the true and genuine "Cholera Morbus," and I also predict that this disease will never more return to this part of the country after all the Indigo plants are destroyed."

Confounded at an explanation as novel as unexpected, I remained silent, and pondering for some minutes, at last I said, "You have given very clear description of your own ideas on this subject, and you may probably be correct; but I confess my powers of discrimination are so dull, that I cannot perceive the analogy between the Cholera of the human subject and the Cholera (as you are pleased to term it) now raging in my fields; besides you know the symptoms the poor Chokedar had; vomiting, looseness, and cramps in his legs and arms, cannot possibly be experienced by an Indigo plant." To this he made no reply, but walked out of the bungalow into an adjoining field of Indigo, in the state above described, seized one of the plants, plucked it out of the ground, and brought it with a triumphant air into my presence.

"Now Sir," he began, "if you will have the goodness to examine this (taking hold of one of the lateral branches, and extending it from the body of the plant, he exposed to view a small quantity of the watery fluid) you will I think be convinced, that an Indigo plant can be sick, although its stomach is different from that of a human being, and here (holding up the plant by the roots) is another of the symptoms, the existence of which you appear to doubt; and last of all Sir, (showing me one of the contracted branches) you will observe that this branch is as much bent up and twisted, as our Chokedar's arms and legs were before he died. I hope Sir, he continued, I have proved to you that my opinion is confirmed by the facts I have exhibited."

Fearing I should get beyond my depth, if I proceeded farther in this controversy, I declared myself perfectly satisfied with his explanation of the subject, and told him I would make it public.

(The remainder of the Letter contains speculations on the effects of this new doctrine, as leading to establish the close connexion between animal and vegetable life, &c. &c. which from their great length are omitted. We do not vouch for the accuracy of the facts on which the speculations themselves rest, as we are not furnished with the real signature; but we give the statement to the Public with the fictitious name of the writer as it stands.)

Nola Gunga,
Jessore, July 20, 1819.

AN INDIGO PLANTER.

Indigo Plants.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

DEAR SIR,

Observing in your Journal of the 20th instant, some remarks respecting the distressed situation of the Indigo Planters in or about Jessore, I beg leave as far as it relates to myself, to furnish you with an opposite statement.

I live about sixty miles N. E. from Jessore, and can safely declare that since I became a Planter, now more than ten years, I never saw such abundant crops as at present. I have four hundred pair of vats, and plants sufficient to keep them all going for two months, provided I am permitted to work them; but such are the extraordinary circumstances of this season that I do not suppose I have above fifty pair of vats now going; no water being procurable on account of the uncommon lowness of the rivers. What the result will be, rests in the womb of time. I expect to make 5,000 maunds; but I have great apprehensions that from the delay of the rains this will be violent when they set fairly in, and that the rivers will come rushing down, and in a few nights involve us all in ruin.

I understand that my neighbour Mr. Williams, has most extraordinary crops of plant, and I have no doubt, but that his Factory this year will maintain that superiority over all others, which they have so long enjoyed.

ONE OF THE BLUE FRATERNITY.

From a small Pinnace in the River, July 24, 1819.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

TRANSPORTATION OF CONVICTS.

(Continued from our Number of July 27.)

SIR BYAM MARTIN said, that in rising to offer a few observation to the House on the subject now before them, he should in the first place trouble them with reading extracts from some letters which he then held in his hand, to prove that the treatment and situation of the convicts were very different from what had been represented on the other side. The Hon. Baronet then read a letter from certain convicts, after their arrival in New South Wales, to the Captain of the transport, in which they thanked him for the many comforts they had received during the passage. He then read a letter to Governor Macquarry from other convicts, in which they stated that they had received the most humane treatment; and that great attention had been paid to them by the medical officers on board. The next letter was from Sir J. Gore, commanding officer in the river Medway. He represented, that he had read the report of the discussions in the House of Commons, on the subject of the ill-treatment of convicts; and as he had never had an opportunity of seeing the arrangements on board of ships of this kind, he had visited that in which Dr. O'Halloran sailed, and he was roused with indignation when he saw the space set apart for him, so different was it from what he had stated in his petition to the House. It was larger than the Hon. Baronet himself had enjoyed when lieutenant of a frigate; and, in short, all the convicts were well accommodated, and by no means crowded. The fourth letter was from the Hon. Captain Duncan, who declared, that the convicts themselves were sensible of the comforts they possessed: and that every thing appeared to be done for their accommodation and convenience. The Hon. Gentleman opposite had thought proper to stigmatise a transport with the title of the white slave ship. With respect to the Surrey, it had been said, that 50 convicts had died on board of her; but, from that very circumstance, his Majesty's Government had instituted an inquiry; and the result was, that such regulations should be adopted as would prevent a recurrence of that calamity. Those regulations had been put in execution long ago. He would, therefore, beg leave to say, that if he proved that a ship landed her convicts in a healthy state, and that out of 3,000 persons transported to New South Wales, only 14 died on their passage, he should prove, that the assertion of ill-treatment and improper confinement were totally unfounded. This was the real state of the case; and therefore he would say, that, with respect to the charges against the Government on the subject of the transportation of convicts, there never was a more unjust or ungenerous imputation cast on any public department. (*Hear, hear.*)

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH said, he deemed it necessary to offer a very few observations to the House. If he were to abuse their indulgence, he should hold himself inexcusable, after the brilliant, beautiful, and unanswerable speech of the Honourable Member for Bramber. (*Hear!*) His Honourable Friend had not been understood. He had only said, and what he had said he proved, that the adoption of the plan of investigation proposed by the Noble Lord would render inquiry a mockery. The plan of his Honourable Friend was practical, and by the word practical, he (Sir James Mackintosh) understood something that was easy to be accomplished; but the plan of the Noble Lord was beyond the physical and mental powers of any man. He should trust that part of this defence to the speech of his Honourable Friend, and in what he had to say, he felt it a duty which he owed to the House not to repeat the same observations, because he was anxious not to defeat the great inquiry into the subject of criminal law. The two Gentlemen who last addressed the House, seemed to have left the original question out of sight, and altogether unanswered. To the view which they had taken of the subject he would not oppose any arguments, but leave them to be confuted by the speech which the House had heard from the Noble Lord (Castlereagh). They, one of them at least, had contended that there was no ground for inquiry; the Noble Lord, on the contrary, had admitted that one part of his Honourable Friend's (Mr. Bennet's) motion was a fit subject for inquiry, but that it could not be gone into, if coupled with the other matter which he had joined with it—the great question as it applied to the state of New South Wales. But the Honourable Gentlemen did not go so far; they would have no inquiry, and here they were at

issue with the Noble Lord, and with him he would leave them to settle the point. One Honourable Gentleman had said, that all was not so well in the colony as could be wished—that to be sure was a very mild manner of expressing his opinion of the morality or immorality of any place. The same might be said of every country; and if that was all which could be said, if it was the positive fact, then it would render what the Noble Lord had said completely absurd. He was not for any measure which was impracticable. He wanted not, on the present occasion, that the whole criminal law of the country should be gone into by one Committee. He conceived on such a subject, that there ought to be a Committee for every district—committees of different men and of different opinions, that by the collision of those opinions, something nearest the truth, and what the necessity of the case required, might be elicited; but he could not agree with the Noble Lord, that such an inquiry should be instituted which would seem as if it was intended that no result should be obtained. They (the House) were in the view of persons at a distance, who seemed willing to believe that their inquiries were intended not to produce any effect. He would wish to answer such libels for the honour of the House, which was as dear to him as to any Member in it. If the Noble Lord had admitted that part at least of the question was deserving of inquiry, and if so, it should be such an inquiry as would lead to some substantial result, and that admitted, the observations of the gallant Officer went for nothing. With respect to the mal-administration in New South Wales, he should observe, that he knew Governor Macquarry, and had a great personal respect for him; but it was possible for a man to be mistaken in his best intentions, and the circumstance of the good disposition of the individual would be no answer to faults alleged to be in existence by his permission or command. He could not give that credit to Government for the mission of the Catholic clergyman which they claimed. It was well known that many Irish Catholics had been transported to New South Wales 20 years ago. They were not transported as felons—they might, if it were so wished, be called great political offenders, whom it was necessary to have sent out of the country for the sake of its tranquility; but still they were not felons, and even they were, he should reprobate the system of depriving them of the assistance of their own clergymen and the practice of their own religion, to which Catholics were so much attached. He could not, therefore, think Government entitled to any praise for the declaration that they had consulted with the Catholic hierarchy now to select a proper clergyman to be sent out to them. (*Hear, hear.*) He thought that the neglect of the Catholic, on the subject of his religion, was a persecution, whether in England or New South Wales; and he conceived that the having done so till the present time, was a serious charge against every administration which had existed for the last twenty years. In one thing he differed from his Hon. Friend (Mr. Bennet), for he thought there was no necessary connexion between the state of New South Wales, and the discipline of the transport vessels which conveyed the convicts out. He would, therefore, take the liberty of suggesting to him, and he did it, relying upon his great friendship and esteem for him, to let the latter part of his motion go into the inquiry which the Noble Lord intended to bring forward. The subjects were quite different—one referred to European discipline, and the other to regulations which must naturally be different from the regulations which would be adopted at home in the same circumstances. It was quite a mistake to suppose that his Hon. Friend had in view, by his inquiry, to establish the British Constitution in every part of New South Wales. He did not intend any such thing; but he wished at least one part of it—that the trial by jury should be fully and firmly established. Upon this part, however, he could not help observing, that until the accession of his present Majesty, every colony which was founded, was established upon the principles of the British Constitution, except indeed some parts of India, which at the time were not considered as of much importance. He could not then agree with the Noble Lord, in not admiring that which was called the simplicity of our ancestors in that respect. They imagined, that wherever Englishmen went, they ought to take with them a portion, at least of that freedom which they had been accustomed to enjoy; and therefore, wherever they settled, though it were on a barren rock in the West Indies, they formed a sort of miniature of the British Constitution. "*Simulacrum magnis Hergum.*" This they seemed to have thought as necessary to their political existence, as light and air were to their natural lives. They might in some instances have misapplied the blessing; they might have transplanted the forms of the Constitution to places where the substance would not flourish; but though that was an error, it was one for which they were entitled to praise, as it showed the love which they bore for

that which they had left, and the ardent desire they had of taking with them even its name. If it were, as the Noble Lord had said, simplicity, it was a simplicity which redounded to their honour; the very wish was praiseworthy; but it was not so at present, and perhaps very properly not so in many instances. But innovators of the present age were not always popular, and however much we might talk of the simplicity of our ancestors, we saw but very few islands, where any thing like the semblance of our Constitution was kept up.

Mr. CANNING did not expect, that in a question which referred to Botany Bay, he should have heard of a wish to introduce the British Constitution there; for, much as he admired the British Constitution, he did not think that his Honourable Friend (Mr. Wilberforce) would wish to have it established at present in every colony. He (Mr. Canning) remembered, that on one occasion he and his Hon. Friend had sat at the same side of the House, and both agreed that the British Constitution should not be established at Trinidad, because that would prevent its being fully under the control of the Crown. (*Hear.*) But the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, (Sir J. Mackintosh) seemed to carry his wishes further. He seemed as if he wished to have the Constitution established every where, without reference to time or place. He had said that there was not a rock in the West Indies which had not the British Constitution. Did the Hon. and Learned Gentleman mean, that convicts sent from this country for their crimes, should be a specimen of the Constitution? If he did, he was mistaken; for after we should have sent over all we could of that description, they would be as unlike specimens of the Constitution, as zero to a million. But oh! said the Hon. Gentleman, we shall export nothing but specimens of the British Constitution. (*Hear.*) Mr. O'Halloran, the cribbed, the cabled, the cabled Mr. O'Halloran, who had made himself conspicuous by his profligacy, he too, it was to be inferred, was to be considered as a specimen of the British Constitution. (*Hear, hear, hear.*) But he supposed the Hon. and Learned Gentleman standing at the pier of Sheerness, and anxious to show to some foreign friend, some of the blessings and comforts of the British Constitution, would point to a vessel filled with men who were about to be transported, because they were unfit to remain in the country of their birth—a set of redeemed convicts—redeemed, he said, because their punishment had been commuted from the highest and most severe penalty of the law, to that of transportation; and would say to that friend, there goes a cargo of materials for building the British Constitution. (*Hear, hear.*) There go the men who are to establish the Constitution of King, Lords, and Commons, and the hierarchy of universal toleration. But the Hon. and Learned Gentleman had mistaken and misrepresented,—misrepresented, because he had mistaken the question as between his Noble and Hon. Friend. He (Sir J. Mackintosh) had said, that his Hon. and Noble Friends differed in their view of it; that the one (Lord Castlereagh) was for inquiry, while the other argued that there was no ground for it; of course he contended that they were at variance, but he (Mr. Canning) saw no inconsistency between them. The one had said, that the motion respecting the prison ships, and those for conveying transports, might form part of an intended inquiry; and the other maintained, and very justly maintained, that if the motion was made as a ground of accusation, it was false, and ought to be resisted. There was in this no inconsistency; but if it were thought to be inconsistent, he would share part of the blame, and avow his concurrence in the opinions of both. The Honourable and Learned Gentleman finding himself that there was no inconsistency, except in the nature of the motion made by his Hon. Friend (Mr. Bennet), cut the link of connexion, and left part of his motion to be decided by the Committee, which his (Mr. Canning's) Noble Friend intended to propose. If then he gave up that part of the first motion which related to prison ships, and the transportation of convicts, he (Sir J. Mackintosh) should agree at last with that made by his Noble Friend. As to the case which had been stated by the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Bennet), he should say, with Dr. Johnson, "that it is sometimes better to believe that witnesses are mistaken in their evidence, than to give credit to the facts which they assert." After the circumstances which that Hon. Gentleman had detailed on a former day, and the difference which was found to exist between them and the facts which came out subsequently, he should be inclined rather, if not to disbelieve, at least to suspend his judgment, until time had been afforded for a full and strict inquiry into the whole case. He imputed no disposition to the Hon. Gentleman to misrepresent any thing, or to state that which he did not believe to be the fact. On the contrary, he gave him great credit for that humane feeling which dictated his Motions on this as on other similar occasions; but still he felt it due to the Government not to take all that was uttered in those instances for fact, until there

was something more than the impressions of sensitive minds to corroborate them. He did not see the effect of those general declamations against punishment, unless it were intended to make the naked declaration, against every punishment and against the prevalence of crime. They could tend to nothing else than to impress a belief that all our laws were immeasurably and unnecessarily severe. (*Hear, hear, from the Opposition.*) He did not mean to say that they were not so; but God Almighty forbid that, if they were so, they should continue so, provided the alteration could be made with safety to the public. But he hoped the House would recollect, that they sat there as the guardians of the life, property, and tranquility of the public, (he applied the word guardians only as they formed part of the legislature); and that whilst they looked with mercy towards the criminal, they ought not to forget that they had other interests to protect. In taking a view of all punishments as too severe, they run the risk of exciting a strong feeling against every punishment; and by that means they might run the risk of raising up an obstacle to civil government, which all their ingenuity might not be able to put down. The Right Honourable Gentleman then adverted to the speech of Mr. Wilberforce, and expressed his regret, that he who was so cautious, and who knew the art of debate as well as any Member, should have been betrayed into the support of a question which was calculated to convey the impression that the Legislature was daily punishing crimes, which, as they themselves might have prevented, they should be considered as guilty of. He would agree with the Hon. Gentleman, that when a secondary punishment should be found effectual for the prevention of crime, it ought to be embraced, and that the greater part of capital punishments should be done away with; but then the House should recollect that this could not be done all at once; they should recollect, that our laws were not made at a moment, they were formed to suit the circumstances which gave them birth; that they were not struck out at one heat, nor administered according to caprice—not like the fanciful legislation of the Chinese, which had apportioned punishment from the most severe and arbitrary down to the graduated bamboo; but that they were adapted to circumstances which could not be controlled without their aid. If we endeavoured to destroy them by a kind of sweeping legislation, we might also destroy that proper guard which we were bound to place over the property and the best interests of the community. He conceived the Hon. Gentleman began at the wrong end in bringing forward the present motion—a part of it would be embraced in the intended proposition of his Noble Friend, and such part as would be likely to lead to most beneficial results. On these grounds he should vote for the previous question.

Mr. TIERNEY, being called upon from all sides, rose, and congratulated the Right Honourable Gentleman upon the happy disposition, and no less happy knack he possessed, of turning into jest the gravest subjects. Such a facility had been now and then attributed to him (Mr. Tierney); but if he had ever enjoyed it, the powers of the Right Honourable Gentleman far exceeded his: or, to invert a figure of his own, were as a million to zero. (*Hear, hear.*) It was not a little singular to observe, that whenever any question was debated connected with the miseries of his fellow creatures, the Right Hon. Gentleman always found occasion to treat the House with a comical speech. The more aggravated the suffering, the more numerous and the broader were the jokes. A discussion upon the state of gaols, upon the treatment of convicts, upon the hardships they had to endure on their voyage, and at its termination, could not fail to afford him a high source of enjoyment; and it was amusing to see how skilfully he prevailed upon his friends around him to join him in a hearty laugh at the calamities and misfortunes of the rest of mankind. No doubt the Right Hon. Gentleman and his friends, had good reason to congratulate themselves upon their own happy situation.—They were all comfortably provided for, (or by joining in the ridicule, hoped to be so)—they had nothing to complain of—they thought that things were just as they ought to be, and that it was the most absurd thing in the world to talk about any thing that could disturb their self-complacency; the Right Hon. Gentleman, therefore, took upon himself to put every thing in the pleasantest point of view; and it was not long since he had convulsed the House with laughter, on the question of the Habeas Corpus Act, by directing his ridicule against an individual who happened to be afflicted with a rupture. Infirmities of mind and body were alike subjects of jest and sarcasm, and nothing was too contemptible or too wretched to excite his own and his friends' risibility. The motion of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Bennet) was for an inquiry into the state of the convicts and of the colony of New South Wales; and the objection was, that the Noble Lord (Castlereagh) had this very night come

down to the House, and before the motion could be brought on, had given notice of a Committee on the state of gaols; and the argument was, that this Ministerial manœuvre should get rid of the investigation now proposed, by mixing it up with an inquiry into the state of the prisons of the country. The three points which the Noble Lord had wished to embrace, were gaols, convicts, and colonies; the two last being, in truth, the object of the Honorable Gentleman's (Mr. Bennet's) motion: all were agreed that inquiry was necessary, at least all professed to be agreed upon this point, and the test of sincerity would be the acquiescence of the Noble Lord in the motion of the Honorable Gentleman, by which his one object, gaols, would be united to the Honorable Gentleman's two objects, convicts and colonies. (*Hear.*) He (Mr. Tierney) denied that all these three objects should be made the subject of joint examination before one Committee—each branch ought to be referred to a separate body, if any result were desired; the only objection urged by the Noble Lord to this wholesome mode of proceeding, was the inconvenience that might be produced. He urged that Committees on the Bank, on the Poor Laws, and on various elections, were now sitting; and to appoint one more, even for this great purpose, would be inconvenient. He (Mr. Tierney) had never till now discovered any precise motive for so long postponing the meeting of Parliament; but motive enough was now apparent, if the multiplication of committees of all kinds in consequence was to be assigned as a reason for not entering upon an inquiry not very palatable to his Majesty's Ministers. The Right Hon. Gentleman had complimented the dexterity of the speech of the Hon. Member for Bramber; but he had himself displayed a great deal more expertness, in endeavouring to get rid of a motion, by touching upon all the immaterial points, and diverting the attention of the House from all those that were important. It was quite clear that the Noble Lord and his colleagues were anxious to avoid all inquiry, under the pretence of the most full and ample investigation: they were not contented with a Committee upon the state of New South Wales, but it must include also the condition of the gaols and the circumstances attending the transport of convicts—nothing would satisfy their greediness of inquiry—even the whole question of the criminal laws was to be submitted to the same body; for, said the Noble Lord, and said the Right Honourable Gentleman, (and of course said all those who sat by their sides), those subjects are all intimately connected; that is to say, the gaols of the United Kingdom were intimately connected with the state of the colony of New South Wales, because ships now and then proceed thither from the United Kingdom. (*Hear, hear!*) This was the argument; although it would be just as logical to assert, that the Treaties of Aix-la-Chapelle would come under discussion in a debate upon a bill for regulating the packets between Dover and Calais, because those packets had had the felicity of conveying the Noble Lord on his way to that imperial rendezvous. (*Cheers and laughter.*) But since the undoubted object of the Noble Lord was to stifle all inquiry, he could not do so more dexterously than by making the subjects that were to engage the attention of the Committee, so extensive as to preclude for years the possibility of a report. Was this the general sense of the country? Did not the national voice demand an investigation, and a decision as soon as it was possible to arrive at a safe conclusion? The Hon. Gentleman who had brought forward the motion, had received compliments (and compliments they were only to be considered) from the Noble Lord and from the Right Hon. Gentleman; but they were heartless and hollow, and only extorted because they knew that if they did not applaud, the country would. It had been objected, however, that his Hon. friend (Mr. Bennet) was not always well founded in his facts, that his good nature and humanity had been in some cases imposed upon: at least this objection could not be urged against the Noble Lord and his friends: he who kept open house for the miserable and unfortunate must expect to hear misrepresentations—the ruptured would not be turned away from his doors with contempt and ridicule (*Hear, hear*); but if the facts were doubted, was not that a sufficient reason for going into the Committee? The question regarding the gaols was merely an after-thought with the Noble Lord; he had never intended to introduce it into his original motion; but threatened with the proposition now under debate, he had resorted to this happy expedient of smothering all useful results in a mass of unimportant details. [Lord Castlereagh said, "I beg your pardon," across the table.] Mr. Tierney appealed to the recollection of the House, when the Noble Lord had first introduced the matter to its notice. (*Cheers.*) Well might the right Right Hon. Gentleman object to the alteration of the motion as suggested by his Hon. and Learned Friend (Sir James Mackintosh); for the moment the passage of convicts by sea to Botany Bay was excluded from inquiry, the

link of connexion was destroyed, and the state of the colony had nothing to do with the gaols or the criminal code. Was it a very absurd inquiry to ascertain the present condition of the colony, the improvement of the inhabitants, and whether the public money was properly expended? The latter branch always seemed unnecessary to the other side of the House; but what connexion had they with the Criminal Code, and the four walls of a prison? They were only united by the Noble Lord to prevent the possibility of a report during the present and perhaps the next Session; for he (Mr. Tierney) appealed to the Honourable Member for Bramber, whether on complicated and numerous topics it would be possible to arrive at any speedy or satisfactory conclusion. The excuse too, was as absurd as the proposal; for, was it not a gross reflection on the House to assert, that separate Committees could not be named for separate and vital purposes, because a few Election Committees were employed in determining on the validity of a few paltry seats in Parliament! (*Cheers.*) He did not impute it to design so much as to habit; but the Right Honourable Gentleman had a knack of exaggerating and misrepresenting; that was sometimes injurious to his own cause; when, for instance, he talked of his Hon. Friend (Sir J. Mackintosh) standing upon the pier of Sheerness, and telling his companion that a cargo of Kings, Lords, and Commons was just on the eve of exportation for Botany Bay; a laugh for the moment might be excited, but at the expense only of the Right Honourable Gentleman. In the same way he had tickled the back rows by jumping from Botany Bay to China, and by exhibiting his graduated bamboo; though how he applied it, he (Mr. Tierney) was at a loss to imagine, unless indeed he (Mr. Canning) applied it to his friends. (*Continued laughter.*) As to arriving at the end of the Noble Lord's inquiry this year, it was quite as hopeless as to expect that the Noble Lord would arrive at Botany Bay this year. (*Much laughter.*) The dreadful anathema pronounced against the Hon. Member for Bramber was equally uncalled for, and could only be pardoned by the supposition of a singular misapprehension: all he had meant was, that the higher orders were in a degree responsible for the crimes of the lower orders, if they did not endeavour to promote their moral improvement. Having gone over the various points, and exposed the under-plot of the Noble Lord, he should not go further than remark, that as the other side felt a little sore regarding the motion of his honorable Friend (Sir J. Mackintosh) the present discussion was intended by them as a sort of rehearsal, a kind of experiment of what they could both say and do. The Noble Lord was anxious to show his cards, that others might judge of his chance of success; but if he would take his (Mr. Tierney's) advice, he would keep them himself, lest he should at length discover, after so much shuffling, that he had misdealt. (*Hear, hear, and long continued laughter.*)

Mr. BENNET made a short reply, and particularly addressed his observations to what had fallen from the Right Honorable Gentleman opposite (Mr. Canning). He was very ready to admit that he was at all times willing to listen, perhaps with too much credulity, to the statements of misery and wretchedness which almost daily presented themselves to his view: that he might sometimes be biased by representations which might not in the same degree influence a Jury; but he thanked God, that he had not, as a Right Honorable Member opposite had done, made a subject of merriment of the miseries of these unhappy beings, that he had not trifled with their feelings. The Right Hon. Gentleman might, indeed, amuse the House, but he might be assured that the public would listen to such indecencies only with feelings of disgust and abhorrence. There was one remark in the Right Hon. Gentleman's speech which he could not pass over in silence. He had said that he could not give credit to his (Mr. Bennet's) statements. This the Right Hon. Gentleman had asserted, and he could only reply, that he hoped the time would arrive when a convincing proof would be given of their truth. The Right Hon. Gentleman had in the course of his speech been pleased to pay some compliments to him; for them he cared very little, excepting so far as it showed a decided enmity on the part of the Right Hon. Gentleman towards him. On this account he was glad of these compliments; but if he, like the Noble Lord on his right, and the Right Hon. Gentleman on his left had been made the object of the bitterest abuse, there would then have been a greater chance of their coming together. (*Order, order.*)

Mr. CANNING explained, that he did not assert that he would not give credit to the statements of the Hon. Member, but that he would not act upon them.

Mr. BENNET replied, in reference we believe to the cry of Order, that he had a right to entertain what opinions he chose, and

to express them in whatever manner he pleased as long as he adhered to the settled rules of the House.

The Gallery was then cleared for a division, and the question was, upon the original motion—

Ayes, 93 | Noes, 139 [Majority, 46.

The House adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

Military.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JULY 24, 1819.

The undermentioned Gentlemen having respectively furnished Certificates and Counterpart Covenants of their Appointment as Cadets of Infantry and Assistant Surgeons on this Establishment, are admitted to the service accordingly:

Infantry:—Messrs. Joseph Graham and Hugh Murray.

Medical Establishment:—Messrs. Whitney Taylor and James Clarke.

Cadets Graham and Murray are appointed to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of their Commissions to be adjusted hereafter.

Lieutenant Francis Palmer, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Medical Department, together with an engagement from Mr. John Palmer, of the house of Palmer and Co. of Calcutta, to be responsible for any demands that may be brought against him by Government, in lieu of the usual Pay Certificate, is permitted to proceed to Sea for the benefit of his health, and to be absent on that account from Bengal for ten months, from the 17th of March last.

Lieutenant M. Hughes, of the 22d Regiment of Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, and to be absent for that purpose from Bengal for ten months, from the dispatch of the Ship on which he may embark.

W. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

By the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Calcutta; July 27, 1819.

Ensign Williams, who was directed in General Orders of the 24th instant, to do duty with the European Regiment, has leave of absence for two months, from the 1st of August, with permission to visit Commercially, after which he will proceed to join the Corps to which he stands appointed.

The leave of absence on Sick Certificate granted to Lieutenant Alfred Garstin, of the 1st Battalion 28th Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 31st of May, is cancelled, and he has leave of absence until the 30th of November, to enable him to join his Battalion.

Major Heathcote's Appointment on the 14th of July 1819, of Lieutenant Foster to act as Adjutant to the 2d Battalion 14th Regiment, during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Lewis, is confirmed.

Lieutenant and Colonel O'Halloran's Appointment, of Lieutenant Hewit to act as Adjutant to the 1st Battalion 20th Regiment, from the 30th June of 1819, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence:

Major R. Clarke, 5th Light Cavalry, has leave of absence on his private affairs to visit the Presidency, from the 1st of August to 31st of January 1820.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; July 28, 1819.

Messrs. James Ronald and John MacTaggart, appointed in Government General Orders of the 24th instant, to officiate as Assistant Surgeons, are directed to do duty at the Presidency General Hospital.

Service and practice Ammunition is allowed for the Corps of Sappers and Miners, who carry fuzils in the same proportion as heretofore authorized for the Artillery.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

Major Lawry, C. B. 2d Battalion 7th Regiment, has leave of absence to visit the Presidency, in order to apply for furlough to Europe, from the 1st of October to 31st of January 1820.

Captain Burroughs, Barrack Department, has leave of absence to visit the Presidency on his private affairs, from the 15th of August to 15th of February 1820.

Lieutenant J. W. Jones, Interpreter and Quarter Master, 2d Battalion 11th Regiment, has leave of absence to visit the Presidency on his private affairs, from the 4th of September to 4th of March 1820.

Lieutenant Campbell, Horse Brigade of Artillery, has leave of absence to visit Agra, from the 15th of August to 15th of October.

JAS. NICOL, Adj. Gen. of the Army.

(From the Turkish.)

Nay,—cease to chide my wandering love,
Or deem that love unhallowed all,
Say not that I a traitor prove,
Nor thus my fondness—folly call;
True—there are daughters of the west,
Fair as the snow its scenes unfold;
But what to me the snow-white breast,
If, like that snow, the heart be cold?
True—there are eyes of azure hue,
Which other climes have hymn'd so soft;
But, as their sky, those eyes of blue,
Can frown in hate, or change as oft.
True—there are lips that Love might see
To banquet on the sweets they shed;
But if they breathe no sweets for me,
I sigh not for those lips so red.
Then—come, my Leila!—turn thine eye,
That large and languid orb of light;
What though its lid be deepen'd dye,
Beneath it live but glances bright.
What tho' thy cheek of Hour's youth,
Be not as tintless lillies fair;
Tis yet—so more than soft, in sooth,
My lips could cling for ever there.
And thy young form of sylphic grace,
That floats in beauty o'er the view;
Oh! who the Irem-scene would chace,
By one rash murmur at its hue!

Calcutta, July 28, 1819.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

July.	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From whence	Left
30	Mermaid	British	W. Hammon	Madras	July 22
30	Lord Sidmouth	British	W. Gunner	Batavia	June 15

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

July.	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
30	Bramin	Amer.	J. Batchelder	Boston

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

July 28. At the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Parson, Mr. Thomas Forth, Apothecary, attached to His Majesty's 17th Foot, to Mrs. Elizabeth Edgeworth.

BIRTHS.

July 30. At Calcutta, the Lady of Captain George Nicholls, of a Son.

DEATHS.

July 10. At Cuddapah, after a short illness, Benjamin Randall, Esq. Commercial Resident in the Ceded Districts.

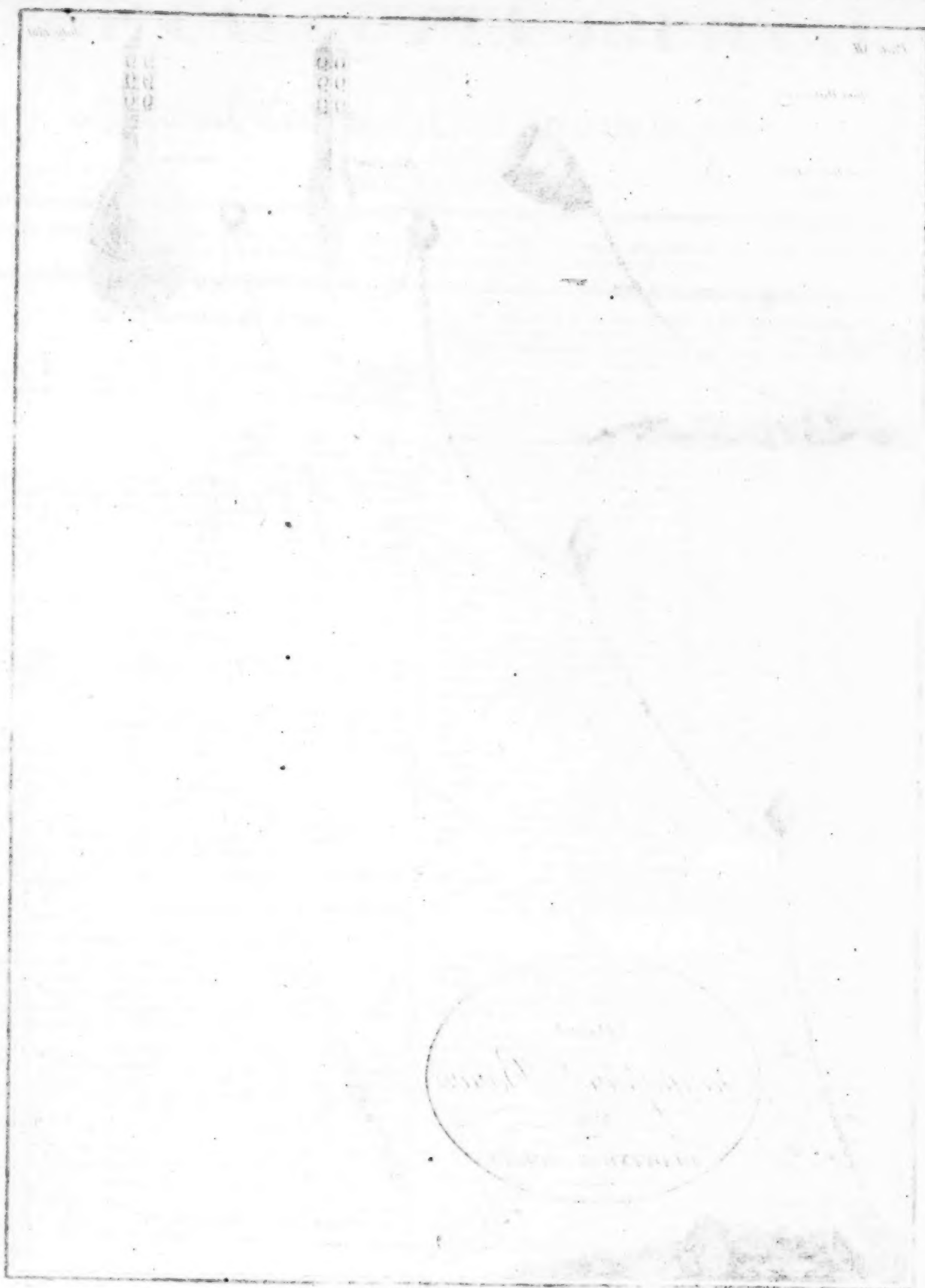
Nautical Notices.

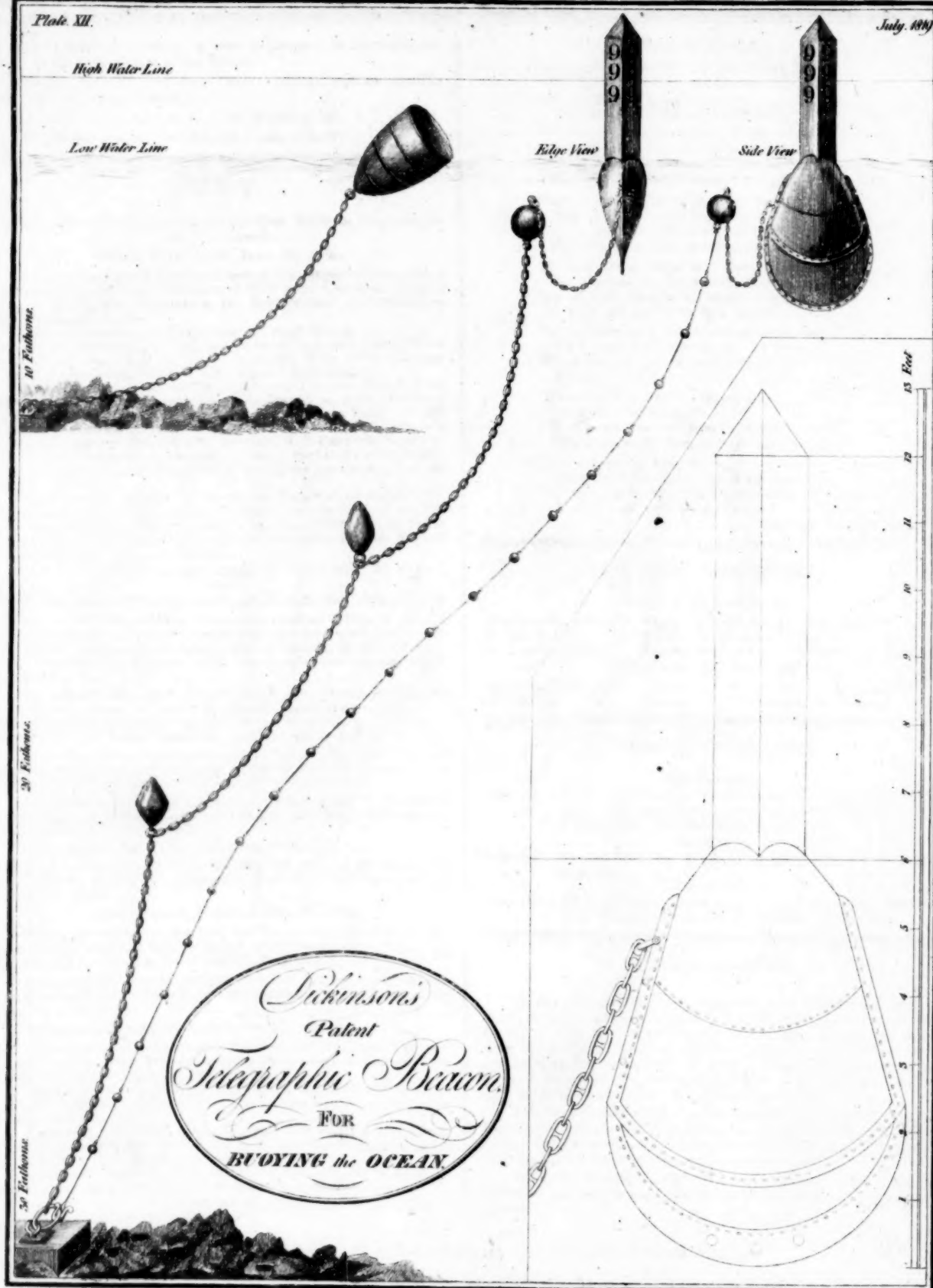
By the arrival of the Lord Sidmouth, from Batavia the 15th of June, we learn that the Dutch ship Julia, from China to Amsterdam the 5th of May, touched at Batavia on the 10th of June, and mentions the arrival of the Kent, Captain Charles Farquharson, at Canton, between the 1st and 5th of May. Bengal Cotton was at 10 talas—Opium from 800 to 1000 dollars per chest—each dull of sale, and threatening inevitable ruin to the speculators.

The Lord Collingwood, Captain Parkins, for London; Venus, Captain Kilgour, for the Cape; Hunter, Captain Hodges, for Penang; and Perseverance, Captain Greig, for Penang, will sail for their respective destinations in two or three days.

The ship William Ashton, Captain Browne, from hence to Liverpool, touched at the Cape on the 20th of May—the passengers all well.

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